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THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

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BUSINESS LETTERS. THE BEE PUBLISHERS COMPANY

MEATEMENT OF CIRCLIATION.

11,010

Dress Terrory

Review to before the and submitted in my bresence this 5d day of July, 18th Natury Public, (Seal.)

21,839

The menn earl at the Nebraska City banquet of the Manufacturers and Consumers association was the best advertisement No branka has ever had.

It is always in order to bring out the poor widows and ornhans who have invested their hard-carned savings in the stock of some great corporation and to line them up as a bulwark belond which the Wall street speculators may find a convenient and safe

Take American precedents generally as the standard, and the conviction and execution of Prendergast affords an example of comparatively expeditions justice. The unhung murderers who committed their erimes before the assassination of Mayor Harrison are still legion.

Dr. Talmage is still sending out his regular weekly undelivered sermons to syndtcate newspapers at so much apiece, although he is said to be now nearing the Antipodes. Talmage expects to leave such a reserve supply of sermons behind him that the news papers will be able to publish them without interruption for several years after he has departed for another and sermonless world

The conference of the American Federation of Labor could not adjourn without dabbling in politics as well as in strike matters. It had to condemn both the republican and democratic parties and to pleage support to the populist candidates. The conference was _ called for no such purpose, ner was it authorized to speak for the members of the federation upon political questions. The pledge of populist support is decidedly pre-

The man or set of men who will select suitable spot in the vicinity of Omaha and build thereon a village of summer cottages will reap a rich reward. Something of this nature is now going on at or near Calhouwhere a few Omahans have taken cottage for the heated term. What is wanted is ; desirable place where quarters may be provided for those of moderate means far out of reach of the smoke and heat and noise of the city.

Threats of repressive measures of the ut most severity seem to have very little effect upon the anarchists in France, who con tinue their activity despite the wave of popular indignation which the assausination of President Carnot called down upon them The daily discovery of new anarchistic plots keeps right on. The latest purports to plan the destruction of all the different brancher of government at once. Unless repression i soon made effective there may be need of foreign intervention.

It is evident that the press gang in Washington has decreed that populist senators and members may not enter the charmed gridiron circle which is walled in by "professional courtesy." In the estimation of the gang a republican or democratic statesman may get gay with booze and it is lordly; bu let a populist go to the slightest excess and it is beastly, disgraceful, humiliating, damning. And yet it is written in the signs of the times that whisky knows no politics, with a slight leaning toward democracy of the Kentucky brand.

Mr. George M. Pullman kindly volunteers to take the American people into his confidence by assuring them that there is not a dollar of water in the \$36,000,000 of Pullman company stock. If Mr. Pullman would kindly inform the country how much of that unwatered stock has found its way into the pockets of railway managers as a gift in consideration of their influence with the companies with whom the Pullman company has made contracts the country might more fully understand the extraordinary increase in the capitalization of his octopus and the facility for floating the stock and making it pay heavy dividends.

In any gathering of the representatives of Nebraska manufacturing industries Omaha naturally contributes the greatest number But Omaha people must not forget that there are home industries outside of their own city that also have a claim upon their patronage. We expect Nebraska merchants to patronize Omaha jobbers whenever possible, and certainly ought to reciprocate so far as it is in our power. Home industry with us should mean Omaha industry first, Nebraska in dustry second and the industry of distant states only in the last resort. The home in dustry movement is wider in its scope than the local field of any one Nebraska city.

Private Cedarquist has been sentenced to six months at hard labor and docked \$10 g month during confinement for refusing to obey orders. He is a cheap martyr to his convictions of right. From a moral standpoint he may have been just fied in declining to hit the bullseye on the Sabbath day, but the right discipline of the army cannot telerale disobedience. If Cedarquist offended when he shot at the target Sunday the sin in not upon his conscience, we venture to may. If it is, this city and state is pretty full of sinners who must work on the Sabboth day, much against their own facilita-Hon, if not against the dictates of conscience. would not be easy to overest maie the pos- multiplication of colleges, but we are still

tion things wild on this occasion by the judge of right living and devotion to moral prin- the university roots. see which should be given the weight publicity , cipies, and attention. "The time of criminality is not drawn between classes, he declared, "but between these who emist the law and these who do not. The fact that a man scoupeer a high position does not exempt a man occupies a lower position does not

he sympathy, to discharge man, intending reasonable doubt that there are refrond managers in Chicago and els where who are imenable to the law as thus defined by Judge Grossenp? It may not be casy or even possible to find the evidence necesary to conviction, but that there are railatoritate commerce we believe to be unmusclimable. Thur they entered into agreements is confessed and as to some of them t is highly probable that they agreed upon course which would properly subject them

an investigation regarding the conduct of the raffrond monagers and it is to be hoped it will be as thorough and searching as it is orable to make it. The same course that ms been pursued in compelling the telegraph ompany to turn over to the jury the discatches sent out by the indicted labor leaders should be taken in report to the ratiand managers. Let their dispatches, which ive unimpeachable evidence, be produced and at everybody be summoned before the jury cho can be found to have any information as a the policy and conduct of the railroad nanagers. If there is any citizen who knows of anything done by railroad managers that ontravened the law he ought to feel it to be los imperative duty to put the grand jury n possession of what he knows. It is urgently demanded of the United States district attorney, also, that he spare no effort to obtain information regarding the action of the railroad managers. If any of them are guilty of conspiracy the public interests and the interests of justice require that they shall be prosecuted and punished. The same law that has been invoked against Debs and his colleagues must be applied to the railroad managers if they are found o have done anything to render them amenable to it, any halting or triffing in the matter of holding railroad managers to the full measure of legal responsibility for their action in connection with the strike while insparingly prosecuting the labor leaders could certainly bring repreach upon the ourts and create among the people a feeling of distrust of the integrity, fairness and impartiality of the federal judiciary, There is urgent necessity for demonstrating that no man is above the law, for there is a widespread feeling that position and influence does enable men in this country to avoid their legal responsibilities and obligations and to contrevene the laws with impunity, and the course of the managers of railroads has had a great deal to do with creating this feeling. Their persistent violation of the law to regulate railroads sithout having suffered any of the penaltles has led the people to feel that railroad managers, while in theory no better than enybody eise before the law, are in fact above it. It is certainly time that something were done to show that the managers of railroads are as amenable to the laws of the land as are other people, that conspiracy among them against the public interests is no more justifiable than among those whom they employ, and that their position is not an impregnable shield against prosecution and punishment for violations of

A GREAT CHRISTIAN SOCIETY.

There is in session at Cleveland the greatest religious convention that has been or will be held anywhere in the world this year. It is the international convention of the accieties of Christan Endeaver, an orgazization of young people for religious work which has had a most remarkable growth since it came into existence thirteen years ago. It now comprises 28 000 societies, having a total membership of 1,700,000. There are Endeavorers in Canada, Great Britain and other foreign lands, but the great bulk of the membership is in this country, where there are about 24,500 soicties, having 1,500,000 members in round numbers. In order to appreciate the meaning of these figures one has only to compare them with the numerical strength of other organizations the greatness of which is familiar. The number of Free Masons in this country is about 700,000, of Odd Fellows 725,000, and of Knights of Pythias 425,000. The membership of the Endeavor societies outnumbers the Masons and the Odd Fellows combined, and is more han three times as numerous as the Knights of Pythias. It largely outnumbers the total nembership of all the labor organizations

in the country. It is indeed a magnificent army of Christian workers which is comprised in this organization, capable of accomplishing a vast amount of good for the cause in which it is enlisted. Composed of young people, with abundance of energy and zeal, there is every reason to expect that the organization will go on increasing in numerical strength and enlarging its power for usefulness in the sphere of its operation. One of the most distinguishing features of the Endeavor meetings is their unsectarianism. The basis of the Christian Endeavor movement is its broad interdenominationalism, while at the same time it enjoins strict loyalty to the local church or denomination with which each society is connected. This nonsectarianism has been one of the leading factors in the phenomenal growth of the organization. Since the days of the crusaders the world his not witnessed so rapid a spread of a religious movement. In 1881 the whole organization comprised only two societies, with sixty-eight members. As already stated the present membership is not

been accomplished in thirteen years it

The convention at Cleveland is the most largely attended in the blatory of the organtgation. The beautful city on the south before. The Christian world has learned coolings of these conventions, and the one Christian Dadeavor enion, made up of in-Endeavor idea and will stand on the platform of Endeavor principles. It is urged in advocacy of such a union that it would deaver movement has a strong fouthold in Omalia, there being perhaps two dozen sociottes here and a sentral union. It is also in a fourishing condition in other portions of the state.

WHEN DUCTORS DISAGREE.

The present labor strike crisis has brought to the front a large and varied assort ment of economic illusionists. Each has made his own peculiar diagnosis and claims to have discovered the only infailible remedy. While the military surgeous and the railroad medicine men all commend blood-letting and lead pills as the sure cure for the strike mania and all disorders of the body politic. Dr. Jenning: Demarest declares that there is only one cause and one cure for all these ills and that is constitutional and statutory prohibition. In It is understood to be the intention of his judgment all these troubles have their origin in the stemach and that organ must be thoroughly "rinsed" with distilled water and kept from contact with rum, wine, beer and other alchoholic beverages. This prescription is pronounced by Dr. Henry George as no better preventive than a dose of seidlitz powders or an ipecae capsule. Dr. George assures us that a lifetime's study convinces him that the only specific for the present disorders and all future disorders, whatever may be their nature, is the single tax. Give us the single tax and labor will be content under any condition or treatment and capital will be like a menagerie lion

with his teeth all drawn and claws clipped. "You're way off, Dr. George," cry Prof. Bland of Missouri and Dr. Stewart of Nevada. A porous plaster of the free and unlimited will cure Uncle Sam's splenatic liver and set his kidneys to acting like those of a boy. Free silver and plenty of it at 16 to I will do away with all labor troubles and convert the frenzied anarchist into a docile and lamb-like being.

"Give the patient more currency," cries Dr. Cryptogram Donnelly. Set the printing presses in motion and distribute a few billions of greenbacks among the tollers! That specific applied promptly is an infallible

"These are all ungodly remedies," cry the dectors of divinity, and they can bring no relief to a generation of wicked sinners. The Lord has brought this nation to grief for the wickedness of Chicago in keeping the World's fair gates open on the Sabbath day and tempting our gospel ministers with the attractions of Midway Plaisance on week days. Unless ye repent of your wickedness and stop your Sunday picnics and seek salvation by patronizing our churches there can

be no hope for this land. With all these prescriptions before them no wonder the statesmen at Washington are sorely perplexed.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

"By a university I do not mean a college, explained President Low of Columbia college in an address delivered before the New York State Teachers association last week, and to judge from the confusion that exists in the popular mind regarding these two kinds of educational institutions the explanation thus volunteered is not at all superflous. Gather at random the different prevailing ideas on this subject and you will find that as a rule university is taken to be but a more polite name for college. This confusion is promoted furthermore by the indiscriminate usurpation of the name university by institutions that are nothing more than colleges if not mere pretentious academies. Nor are the pretended universities the only offenders in this line, for the older universities, among them the one over which President Low presides, attempt to foster both the college and the university under one and the same name. The proper distinction comes to the surface now and then, notably with Radcliffe college, the woman's collegiate department leading to the work in Harvard university, but the misapplication of the term is still frequent, even with those who ought to know better.

A college is an educational institution for the purpose of developing boys into men. A university, on the other hand, is defined by President Low to be an institution whose aim it is to give to the scholar and to the specialist the utmost opportunity for studying any subject which the resources of civilisation can command. A college should put its students through a judicious discipline of both mind and body; it must necessarily be dogmatic to a certain extent; its object is to equip men to be prepared to enter the various walks of life. The university seeks to stimulate research and original work; it deals with methods rather than materials; it endeavors to transform men into scholars, The work of the college, then, is comparatively definite; that of the university absolutely unlimited. As to the question of expense, it is conceivable that a college should have money sufficient for its purposes and that there may be no absolute immediate necessity for more. A university, however, never can have enough money until there are no new regions of knowledge to be explored. It must provide for a small handful of specialists' apparatus, laboratories and books so costly in themselves, perhaps, as to pay all the expenses of a moderate sized college. These are always other fields for

the university to conquer. To the confusion of ideas as to what distinguishes a college from a university must also be ascribed the diversity of opinion on the subject of the multiplication of educational Institutions. A few universities can support all the scholars which the whole ountry can produce. The demand for colleges, on the contrary, is largely a local demand. Every section of the country must be supplied with facilities for collegiate education, and while there are certain advantages to be gained from the consolidation of a university and a college into one, it far from 2,000,000. In view of what has takes many colleges to furnish the students for a single university. There can be undue

shifting of the future. The organization for from that limit in this country. It the from the future of the future SENATOR ALIEN EXPLAINS So said Judge Gresseup in forcesting appears to be peculiarly attractive to young matter of universities, what we need most that the same means and the space methods the federal grand jury at Chicago regarding reopie, for, of course, it has its social as in the development and extension of those are not adapted to all parts of the country its duty to investigate the radicals if evi- wall as its moral and religious advantages, we already have. The line between the col- alike, and that the different states must dence is presented showing that the routs. Membership of it is in itself a credestal logo and the university is sharp and plain, take into consideration the special courthave vicinted the law. There were some, to social respect as well as an attestation. The college is the research base upon which tions existing there and the most available

TOWESTERORY STRIPE.

corener's jury in Pennsylvania must give | shore of Lake Eric is crawded as never rise to some doubts as to the adequacy of our system of criminal law. "She was compalled to "commit suicide" is the way the verdiers reads, the woman new president of the National Educational now in assiston will command this interest to whom it becerred having died at has preceded it, for the great value of the phine. The jury, was led to the decision amounting to several thousand dollars. They wards produced a paper, written in the German language and signed by the deceased stating that he had not taken her life. In the face of this the jury brought in a verdict to the offset that the woman died by morphine taken centrary to her own will.

How to make the law fit a case of this kind is the perplexing question. The courts know no crime of influencing a person to commit suicide, and the difficulty would be to furnish legal proof if the statutes did provide for it. We have had frequent stories of robbery perpetrated under a spell of hypnotism, but the law does not enable a case to be made against the hypnotist. We also had a verdict of similar character when the coroner's jury declared that the negro lynched by the Omaha mob came to his death by fright. That was merely another way of saving that he committed suicide under the influence of his pursuers. In New York, where suicide is itself a crime, the person exerting the influence might possibly be made an accessory. But where suicide is not punishable, how can the law deal with the person who is the

cause of it? PROFIT SHARING IN HARD TIMES. The Independent of a week ago gives some recent facts about profit sharing which let in considerable light concerning the workings of the profit sharing system in hard times. The article referred to is really an account of an experience meeting lately held by the American Association for the Promotion of Profit Sharing, and decpite the roseate view which the writer and the promoters of profit sharing are inclined to take the facts as given go to confirm the opinion which we have already expressed, that while profit sharing may be and often is an excellent thing for particular enterprises and for particular employes. It does not point the way

to the industrial mulennium.

To the facts in the case of Alfred Dolge. the manufacturer of felt goods and the founder of Dolgeville, N. Y., who last year celebrated the charter centennial anniversary of the establishment of profit sharing with his employes, we have some time ago called attention. VNot only was he unable to distribute any profits or to give his customary annual banquet last year, but the business depression in the fall compelled him to cut wages 10 per cent in addition. His employes, to be sure, accepted the reduction without complaint-a fact attributed by Mr. Dolge to the influence of his profit sharing system, by others to their inability to do better elsewhere. Hard times with Mr. Pomeroy, the New Jersey ink manufacturer, have been tided over without any ofits to share, but also without any o the trouble with employes which some other neighboring manufacturers had to endure The Nelson Manufacturing company of St. Louis, whose works at Le Claire, Ill., are extolled as the triumph of profit sharing in America, did not escape the stress of hard times. Last summer the management a ked the men to work a full day for three-quarters wages on the condition that the one quarter wages should be paid back as soon as the state of business permitted. This proposition is said to have been accepted by the men "with cheers." In October full wages were resumed again, and the inventory at the end of last year showed sufficient profits to repay the wages foregone, although not enough profits to declare any wages dividend. A number of other etablishments in which profit sharing nominally prevailed, have never shared any profits with their employes for the obvious reason that under the system adopted ther have never been any profits to divide.

So far then as the laborer in a profi sharing institution is concerned, he has no greater protection against the inroads of hard times than the laborer whose only in centive to work is his wages. The former is sure to suffer a diminution, if not a total loss, of his accustomed share in the profits, and he is liable to a reduction in wage besides. The employer without profits is in the same position, whether or not be had anticipated sharing with his employes. His gains during hard times must rest in the greater stability of his employes, who hope to resume profit sharing so soon as profits reappear, and for the same reason perhaps in a greater willingness to stand wage reductions without unnecessary complaint. Profit sharing, however, does not insure profits. It therefore affords no barrier to the recurrence of hard times. It is a device for promoting harmony be tween employer and employe, not a solution of the industrial problem.

The election of Chancellor James H. Canfield of the State university to the position of president of the Ohio State university is a gratifying compliment to the ability o that energetic educator, but at the same time it calls attention to one of the weak spots in our western universities. The competition for successful professors has be come so great that it is almost impossible to keep track of men engaged in collegiate work. They win their spurs in some west ern university and work their way east by steps or leaps as the case may be. This is very pleasant for the man who is thus promoted, but it is none the less detrimental to the unfortunate western university and absolutely ruinous to the stability of both professor and university. The University of Nebraska has suffered in this respect along with other western universities, particularly in the occupant of the chancellorship. It is to be hoped that it will not be forced to endure these constant changes in its ad ministration.

The national good roads conference that has been in session at Asbury Park, New Jersey, with an attendance of delegates from all but three states in the union, presents gratifying evidence of the increasing and widespread interest in the movement for improved country roads in the United States. The object of the conference is simply to report progress and to discuss the best means for accomplishing its object.

material within easy acress. The bulk of the practical work will therefore have to be promouted by the mate and local association OUTGROWTH OF PULITICAL SPITE A curious veguen recently rendered by a tions, although all of them will destribute receive much wasful advice and assistance

from the national organization.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Bailer, the association, is the dean of the faculty of philosophy in Columbia entiege, in which he holds a professorship. He has been among renewed impetus to the actendide study of pedagony in this country and has been prominent in several recent propolations which the National Educational association is a tribute to the energy of the young men who have thrown themselves into this movement

The resolution introduced in the senate b Senator Hale asking for information whether the tariff conference committee had yet held a meeting is a next sarelelic thrust at the democrats. Senator Halo knows as well as anybody that the conference conmittee consists really of only the demo cratic members and that these mombers have been hard at work trying to divide the tariff spoils. Senator Hale's privating resolution will not deter any of the democratic conferces from demanding and accepting all the concessions he can get for his constituents.

Organized Labor a Fixture.

Boston Globe.

The employer who declines to "recognizations merely because he do not like them, might as well refuse to a knowledge any of the multitudinous fail in life which he wishes were otherwise.

A stirring subject.

Globe-Democrat.

An account of the fatalities caused by storms in the United States inst year makes the number nearly 5.0%, or slightly more than the loss of life on railroads. No wonder the weather is a topic of permanent interest.

A Pulpit Eletion.

Chicago Tribane.

An Omaha elergyman thinks the present trouble in Chicago is a judgment on the city for keeping the World's fair open Smday. But the judgment appears to fail on the whole country. Was the Sunday opening sympathized with to such an extent as that?

No Occasion for America

Philadelphia Inquirer.
Astronomers are again calling attention to the fact, at least to what they claim is a fact, that the sun is burning up, and that it will eventually lose its heat and heave this planet a cold and uninhabitable waste. As this, according to calculations, will occur between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 of years from now, we can possess ourselves in patience. At present the sun is hot enough for all purposes, and evidently proposes to continue doing business at the old stand, as usual.

usual. Mr. Astor Criticises His Newspaper.

Mr. Aster (riticless His Newspaper,
London Figure,
Although Mr. Aster does not attempt to
control the opinions of his papers, he occasionally ventures a criticism on their contents, and his comment sometimes takes
another epigrammatic form. For instance,
not long ago the editor of one of the Pail
Mail publications—I forbear to mention
which one—had a copy of the paper returned with, "Is this paper written for
housemaids?" inscribed across it in blue
pencil. The editor retaliated shortly afterward by returning an article written by
Mr. Aster with the simple remark that it
was "declined with thanks!"

Minimum Wages in England.

London Dispatch to New York Times.

There is indeed food for thought in the fact that while the mob was wrecking rail roads at Chicago a preliminary meeting of the delegates, masters and men who form the official conciliation board for miners disputes of Great Britain informally accepted the principle of a minimum living wage. This will probably be fixed at a 2 per cent advance on the rates of ISSA and per cent advance on the rates of ISSA and the control of the cont er cent advance on the rates of 1888, he masters guarantee that wages will fall below this for the next two years. T is really a most important economic even in England, since it is a recognition of the legal rights of trades unions.

End in Pyrotechnic Splendor.

Philadelphia Becord.

Philadelphia Becord.

More than 2,000,000 people visited the Callfornia International Abdissinter Exposition,
which was officially closed on the might of
the Fourth. The pyrotechnic spiendor of
the closing exercises at the San Francisco
fair grounds, however, was eclipsed by the
light which shot up the following night
when the red cock crowed in the Court of when the red cock crowed in the Court Honor of the World's Columbian Expo ion at Chicago and the glories of the Wh tion at Chicago and the glories of the Whit City vanished in flame and smoke. The en was not without a certain fitness. For their beauty, and perhaps no less for the insubstantiality, the collection of architec-tural triumphs at Jackson park had bee called the Dream City. It melted away lik a pleasant vision, swiftly and irreparably.

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Galveston News: If things don't com-Lowel Courier: Went down with his colors flying-the painter when his staging

Washington Star: How sweet this novelty which thrills man's weary being through this hearty greeting from July, "Is it coo-enough for you?"

Vogue: Mrs. Hale (just married)-Maria we wil have eels as a second course fo dinner. Maria—How much ought I to get ma'am? Mrs. Hale—I think twelve yard will be sufficient.

Hygiene: Mr. Younghusband—Oh, doctor come at once. My wife is suffering awfu torture. Doctor—Is it so bad as that? Mr Younghusband—Yes; she has such a col-

Buffalo Courler: While the rest of us have occasional streaks of bad luck, it is the horseman who neglects his harness who really knows what hard lines are.

The Waterbury: Countryman (to dentist I wouldn't pay nothin' extra fer gas. Jes yank her out if it does hurt. Dentist—Yourk plucky, sir. Let me see the tooth Jountryman—Oh, tain't me that's got the gothache; it's my wife. She'il be here in a plucky.

Tid-Bits: "Parker is a slave to reason.' How does he show it?" "Why, he sat up ast night trying to find a good reason for aking off one boot before he removed the

Adams Freeman: "Do you like this bus ness?" said a lawyer to a barmaid, "No, she said," not as well as I should yours. "Why mine?" said he, "Well," she replied "your clientage generally sobers up afte you present your bill,"

Youth's Companion: A professor in a scientific school was questioning a student on some matters which had been gone over at the beginning of the term.
"I say, professor," said the student, "do you thing that's hardly fair?"
"What do you mean?" asked the professor. fessor,
"Why, don't you think we ought to do as
Shakespeare says, and 'let bygones be bygones?""

SUMMER SENTIMENT.

E. N. Wood in Atlanta Constitution. I love you for the sweetness you have sprinkled in my way.
For driving back the billows that darkly crowned my day;
I love you for the gladness that your dear, sweet presence brings.
For the kisses that enthrall me, while joy, exultant, sings!

I love you for the guiding of my lonely, weary feet
Into realms of dearest hap'ness where there is the second sweet.
For the golden glow of hoping that once lay cold and still.
Till your tender touching woke it, my dawning day to fill!

I love you for the welcome I know is wait-At home nest when the hours of monday labor flee;
I love you for the promises that dear thoughts of you start,
When I dream of being near you-near to you, sweetheart!

Cal's the Attention of the Cenate to Charges that He Was Intexicated.

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Says that the Correspondents have Attacaed film with tierson itentes that the Has Any Convert with Senator

WASHINGTON HUREAU OF THE DEE. WASHINGTON, July 14

Hawley of Connecticat.

In the maste today Senater Allen said: Mr. President: Yesterday moraling I haturned from a three day," abernees to the ith my collespone in the house, Hon. W McKeighan, and my accretary, for a w hours of measury rest from hard work. nd learned that during my absence a rentexteating liquer and indecirous in my unduct. I did not read the report, nor lift I know of the existence until I discovred it on my refurn to this city. I went a the careoust for the purpose of taking new hours of necessary rest and to reupersia from the chock of the protracted ammer assays. I did not leave the ett; t a time when my presence was needed they excitnement to taker. I did in a counce my intended absence, because I d Stred to be from from anneyoness that would be any to follow a public departure two section of the country I had nover b acvisited, and where a populid might b soked upon with ones degree or enginety

"This report was put in so controly differ at form that I will not cumber the record y reading it. Personally, I am indifferent to it, for my short experience of public life has led my to believe that it is the policy of a portion of the press to inbrepresent senstors and representatives in congress whose views they do not approve. It is due, however, to the commonwealth which I very sacred to me, that I should make this statement. If it concerned me alone, and fid not involve the interests and feeling of thers, I would say nothing. I have not th sower to chase down every idle ramer or falsehood that can be set affeat and that travels with the rapidity of thought to be a set of the set o followed by the truth at a snall's pace. This is the first, and it is altogother likely to be the last, personal statement I will ever make In this chamber, not because false report may not be set affect about me in the future t because my friends will understand the falsity without any contradiction by me.
"At the precise time this charge is said

o have existed I was in my committee room in consultation with my colleague in the house, Mr. McKeighan, and my secretary, house, Mr. McKeighan, and my secretary, Mr. Memmenger, preparing a letter to be addressed to the papulist party in Nebraska by my populat colleagues of the house and This report would have it understood by the mablic that there is personal ill-will existing between the senior senator from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley) and myself. desire to stamp that statement as false, so far as I am concerned, and add that while

that senator and myself, as well as other senators, have had some very spirited and animated discussions on matters pending to this chamber where we did not agree, such lebates have never left rankling in my broast the slightest personal ill-feeling for that gentleman or any other, and, expressing my views once for all with respect to this matter. I desire to say that no controversy or debate, however plain it may be, ever eaves in my heart feelings of ill-will toward

IMPORT DUTIES REFUNDED. The negotiations between the United States and Spain relative to the refunding of excessive duties collected by the Cuban customs officers on American goods have come to a satisfactory conclusion. The excessive duties were collected by mistakonder an erroneous translation of the rep rtoire and descriptive list of treaty. When he attention of the Spanish government wa ailed to the matter, through the f our exporters reinforced by the State de partment, they admitted the error and hav now taken steps to adjust and refund th excessive collections, as is manifested by the following order published in the Gazette a Havana of July 1 and transmitted to th

State department by our consul general: "Intendency General of the Treasury: ransmission of claim for return of duties secause of error in application of the reper-oire having been ordered by the minister of the colonies, in telegram inserted in the Gazette of Havana of the 20th Inst., the im porters who have paid or deposited amount under protest for that reason and clain the return will please address the respectiv collectors of customs in solicitation

M. CAREZAS. Havana, June 30, 1894. LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

An important piece of Indian legislation ermitting Indians who hold lands allotted them in severalty to lease the same was re ported to the house yesterday. It was proposed by Representative Pickler of South Dakota as an amendment to the bill to ratif he treaty with the Yuma Indians of Cali fornia, and few members appreciated its im

Under existing laws Indians on reserva tions may lease their lands, but no authority for leases was given to Indians holding ground in severalty by alletments. Indians in Dakota, Mr. Pickler says, lands which are useless to them because they have not the farming implements necessar or cultivation and the same condition is in posed upon Indians in other sections of the west. While the complaints from Dakota Indians led Mr. Pickler to introduce the measure. It applies to the whole country The length of leases which may be madlimited to five years and they must be ratified by the secretary of the interior.

PATENTS AND POSTOFFICES. Patents have been issued as follows: To Schraskans—Thomas B. Bunker, Weeping Vater, washing machine; Alonzo J. Knap-Dance, animal trap, To Iowans-Frank Anderson, Keokuk, cooking device for ruit canning; Thomas Cascaden, jr., Water oo, combined rendering kettle and furna Tyrus C. Earnist, assignor of one-half t R. D. McCook, Riceville, coin holding and delivering device; John W. Harmon, Crom-well, combined side delivery hay rake and loader; Edwin G. Hastings, Des Moines, rolling window screen; George Sears and W. H. Underwood, Onslow, power shears; Samuel T. Williams, Muscatine, housing for rolling mills. To South Dakotans—Golfries Laube, Huron, assignor of one-half to J Hymans, Del Rio, Tex., wheel.

Postoffices have been established at Dressen, Ida county, Ia., and Vanderbill, Campbell county, S. D., with Peter N. F. Dreeen and Jonathan Pratt as postreasters espectively.
Postmasters have been appointed as fol-

ws: Nebraska-Ayr, Adams county, M. Kelley, vice M. N. Kress, removed, Iowa-Mingo, Jasper county, A. L. Rees, vice R. C. Everett, removed: Packwood, Jefferson county, G. W. Caidwell, vice J. A. Clark, removed: Rossville, Allamakes county, Albertus Meas, vice S. C. Myers. removed.

WASHINGTON, July 14 - (Special to The Bee.)-Pensions granted, basic of June 29 were: Nebraska: Supplemental and in--Gregory Roth, Roseland, Adams Increase-Henry Bollinger, Omaha, Douglas,

Norte, Rie Gramle; Hugh A. Brown, Pruita,

Martinia: Original-John R. Turner. Senate Will Have Time to Spare. WASHINGTON, July 14.—The rapid procress which the senate to making on appropriation bills will soon leave that budy

res to take up and discuss any other Success that may come before it. On the business that may come before it. On the bills that have passed thus far, there has been fifth are no debate, except the few speeches which are made on the pension appropriation bill. Most of the time them has been mere less than a queron in sight and only the subcommittee in charge of a bill and those who may have been interested to certain factures of it have been present and taken any part in the proceedings.

THE STREAM OF TRIMINALS.

SILVER CREEK, Nob. July 12, -To the Editor of The Bee: As a foundation for some considerations or suggestions I wish to offer, I give the following, which may be a trio ald as un from or news.

at he would burn o would kill Parter that would be a limit that would ing resurred to the reform

at of such persons by the state. unture, and nother the Among them are erliningly of train wrackers and redhanded This is a question which can be best agswered by statesmen, philanthropists, selen-thats, and there who have had long expericommitted, and then, if the eriminal chaps scattered to harrisonment for a

Origin there not to be, at least in some Outher thate not to be at least in some cospects, a radical change in our methods as regards criminals and the criminal classes? In the first place, the most stringent laws and regulations should be made, and the stimost care taken to prevent such people from insuferating to this country. And would it not be well to establish a penul polony, say in Alaska, where confirmed criminals could be kept for life under the supervision and control of the United States government, and made to work in the forovernment, and made to work in the forsts and the mines, or in other ways, as night be provided, and where such persons ould be sent from every city and state in be union? And why should not the sexes to kept separate, in different colonies per-aps, and not allowed to inter-marry and repegate their kind. For it is a well known propagate their kind. For it is a well known law that like begets like, and that criminal parents produce criminal children.
CHARLES WOOSTER.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

There is a growing feeling in Colorado that Governor Waite's check rein is too low for sufety.

water had a debilitating effect on George Gould's yacht.

Chicago should extend sympathy to Tur-The "sick man of Europe" is coniderably shaken up Justice Field of the United States supreme

court is summering in the Catskills, hob-nobbing with "dose funny peoples." Chicago may row and rave at Pullman, but it will in the future, as in the past, cheerfully applaud all donations made by

Giorge, Dick Croker's horse won \$33,500 at a late race. The winning is a horse on the au-thor of the interrogation, "Where did you

The pictorial pagrade of the military in the Chicago papers justifies concentrated action for libel or bombardment of Whitechapel aliey.

Reform is not appalled by the task before t in New York. An eminent ward heeler nous assaults on voters.

'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good, The stoppage of the mails checked the east-ward progress of Pennoyer's utterances and fumigated them on the way. Mr. Deb: might as well confirm the reort that the strike is off. John Smith has

leclared against the strike, and J. Smith is too numerous to be trifled with. The country has cause for congratulation oppressed, Hon. Allen Root, refrained from

breaking into the boycott. The Papple cyclone is at peace with the world. Foster Brooks is a Tennessee youth of 16, weighing 130 pounds. He is six feet six and growing. A few years ago he broke his neck looking down upon the rest of the

world, but fostering care reunited the ports. The unanamity of New York papers in fact that directory figures prove Chicago to be the first city of the land in population The jealous mutterings of would-be rival are among the annoyances of eminence. A monument to John Brown on the site of

the old fort wherein he took refuge at Har-per's Ferry is an early possibility. Captain Captain Chambers, an old and respected citizen at that place, has set about getting subscrip-tions, and already has secured promises of \$15,000 for the monument. Representative Amos Cummings of New

York carried the bill making Labor day a national holiday to the white house for the president's signature several days ago. Mr. Cleveland placed a new pen in his holder and immediately signed it. He gave the pen to Mr. Cummings, who sent it to Samuel Compers, president of the American Federa-tion of Labor, with a characteristic letter. General Kelly's forces executed a masterly strike for grab on the banks of the Ohio. The penurious natives having refused to ald commissary department, the army seized train, and arrest followed. Three square neals were provided by the authorities for several days. The emaciated waxed fat and loyone, so much so that the officials re-plemented the commissary stores on condi-

tion that the army move on. The general wept and agreed to the walkeut. Kelly

knows a few striking curves.

Affairs have calmed down in Chicago suffi-ciently to enable one to view the field of careage and "pluck a pearl of great price" from the late confusion. Readers will re-call the barning of World's fair baildings on the night of the 5th. The inception, prog-ress and conclusion of that picturesque storm of flame and smoke were overshid-owed by other events, and the besom of florid ristoric which followed it was lost in the shuffs. In just ce to the author and for the preservation of a delicious and for the preservation of a delictous appearance of flamboyent frenzy it deserves reproduction: "As the evening sun was shelling his level rays for the last time appearance of the erstwhile scene of life, movement and color, they fell upon the familiar out-Increase—Henry Sollinger, Omaha. Douglas, Iowa: Original—Levi M. Smith, Freder-ckshurg, Chickmaw: Clark A. Bilss, Iowa Palls, Hardin. Restoration and redman—James I Berryhill deceased, Marron, Lina. Increase—George Mayer, Kockik, Lee; Edward Lautz, Shell Rock, Butler, Reisme—Thaleus W. Overlain, Petry, Dallas; William Thornburg, Winteriet, Mallson, Original widows, etc.—Sarah J. Andros, Bellevin, Jackson. Reisme—Catherine Berryhill, Marion, Lina. Mexican war survivors—George W. Jarmasin, Panora, Guthrie, Colorado: Reissue—Feter Barelay, Del

Veterans of the Late War Remembered by the General Government.